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RADICAL CHANGE SUGGESTED

Republican National Committee Discusses a New Basis of Representation.

It Would Materially Reduce the Voting Strength of Solidly Democratic States in the Next Convention.

Meeting of the League of Clubs Auspiciously Opened at Louisville.

General Clarkson's Speech-Gossip About Officers-Futile Effort to Induce the Indiana Delegation to Mix In.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

Carter Made Permanent Chairman-Basis of Representation-Out of Debt.

Staff Correspondence of the Indianapolis Journal. Louisville, May 10 .- The Republican national committee, at its session to-day, had a much more important question for discussion than the tweedle-dee-andtweedle-dum point as to whether or not Chairman Carter held his position regularly or not, and nearly all day was spentin discussing it. This question was a radical change in the method and basis of representation at national conventions, suggested in a resolution by U. B. Scott, of West Virginia, that delegates be elected by States, each State being allowed one delegate for each seven thousand votes cast for Republican candidates at the preceding presidential election. There were votes enough in the committee to carry this proposition as amended by Henry C. Payne, of Wisconsin, so that no State could be shut out, but the committee thought it wiser to defer action until some future date, after the Republican press and people had had full opportunity to discuss the question.

CARTER FORMALLY MADE CHAIRMAN. The question of Mr. Carter's retention was very easily determined. M. H. De Young, vice chairman, turned up this morning, with the announced intention of presiding, and it was at once determined to let him down easy. Mr. Carter called the committee to order, and the following were present: Scott, of West Virginia; Youngblood, of Alabama; Clayton, Arkansas; DeYoung. California; Sanders, Colorado; Fessenden, Connecticut, by proxy; Layton, Delaware; Wilson, Washington; Hill, Mississippi; Dubois, Idaho; Campbell, Illinois; Taylor, Indiana; Clarkson, Iowa; Leland, Kansas; Bradley, Kentucky; Manley, Maine; Gary, Maryland; Crone, Massachusetts; Malts, Michigan; Evans, Minnesota, by proxy; Kerens, Missouri; Botkin, Montana, by proxy; Rosewater, Nebraska; Cheney, New Hampshire, by proxy; Hobart, New Jersey; Hahn, Ohio; Sutherland, New York; Cowles, North Carolina; Martin, Pennsylvania; Potter, Rhode Island; Hill, Tennessee; Kittridge, South Dakota; Colburn, Vermont; Scott, West Virginia, and Payne, Wisconsin.

Mr. Carter then, pending the ratification of the executive committee's choice, surrendered the gavel to Mr. De Young. The first business done with Mr. De Young in the chair was to accept the resignation of Mr. McComas, of Maryland, as secretary, and the unanimous election of Mr. Manley, of Maine, to succeed him. Mr. Carter then gave a detailed account of the campaign under his management, carefully reviewing the work in each State and showing to the satisfaction of the commistee the main causes of the defeat. At the close of his address Mr. Clayton offered the resolution agreed upon last night, but De Young ruled it out of order. The resignation of Campbell was then accepted, and, upon motion of Mr. Clayton, Mr. Carter was unanimously elected chairman by the adoption of the reso-lution agreed upon, and that absorbing question was settled.

BASIS OF REPRESENTATION. It was then that Mr. Scott offered his resolution upon the basis of representation. is able to do nothing whatever for the party at the polls, wields entirely too much influence in the national conventions. Out of this condition of affairs have grown frequent intimations of corruption or office-holding influence that that have tended to weaken the strength of party nominees. The plain effect of the resolution would be to largely cut down the representation of Democratic States, and the Southern members of the committee opposed it strongly. Powell Clayton, of Arkansas, led the opposition in a long and vigorous speech, in which he pleaded eloquently in behalf of the Southern Republicans who must make their fight against such heavy odds, and demonstrated that such a ruling by the national committee would almost, if not completely, shut out some of the Southern States. Other Southern representatives made speeches on the same line, and other addresses were made in behalf of the resolution, or something to the same effect. The justness of the opposi-tion was appreciated, and Mr. Payne drew up and offered the following substitute to

Resolved, That the basis of representation in the next Republican national convention be fixed at four delegates at large for each State and one additional delegate for each seven thousand votes or majority fraction thereof cast in each State for the Republican electoral ticket at the election of 1892, and that each Territory and the District of Columbia be entitled to two delegates—provided that no congressional district shall have less than one delegate.

This was opposed just as warmly by the Southern members, and finally a test vote was taken, upon a motion by Mr. Clayton, to table the resolution. This motion was defeated by a vote of 18 to 10, showing a clear majority in favor of it. Later Mr. Fessenden, of Rhode Island, changed, making the vote 19 to 9. This was as far, however, as the majority cared to go, and a motion was carried that further discussion of the subject be deferred until the next meeting of the committee, to be called at the discretion of the chairman. Aside from the fact that the committeemenide-sired a full discussion of the subject by the people the vote disclosed but twentyeight members present, seven having de-parted for the Derby, and they preferred that so important a question should be de-termined by a full meeting of the commit-tee. The vote as finally recorded on Mr. Clayton's motion to table the resolution

Yeas-Youngblood. Alabama; Clayton, Arkan-sas; Layton, Delaware; Hill, Mississippi; Brad-ley, Kentucky; Gary, Maryland; Kerens; Mis-souri; Hobart, New Jersey; Cowles, North Caro-lina-9.

Nays-De Young, California; Sanders, Colora-do; Fessenden, Connectiont; Campbell, Illinois; Taylor, Indiana; Clarkson, Iowa; Leland, Kansas; Manley, Maine; Crone, Massachusetts; Payne, Wisconsin; Maltz, Michigan; Rosewater, Nebraska; Hahn, Ohio; Sutherland, New York; Martin, Pennsylvania; Potter, Rhode Island; Kittridge, South Dakota; Scott, West Virginia; Carter, chairman-19.

This question being disposed of, the com-mittee gave a hearing to Mrs. J. Ellen Foster, of lowa, who suggested various plans for organization among women. An hour or two was then devoted to the consideration of future plans, in the course

of which the following rule, offered by Mr. Manley, was adopted, which closed the business of the meeting:

No debt shall be incurred binding this commit-tee unless authorized by vote of the executive committee at a meeting duly called.

In reference to this rule a Journal reporter asked Mr. Manley if it had anything to do with the rumors floating about in the past day or two to the effect that the national committee had on its hands a debt variously estimated at from \$40,000 to \$200,000.

Mr. Manley was amazed to learn that any such rumor had been in circulation. "It is absurd," said he, "The committee owes no man a dollar, or if it does, his claim has not been presented. I audited the accounts myself last Saturday and know that the committee is not in debt a cent."

After the adjournment of the committee the members dispersed, Messra. Carter, Campbell and Wilson going to Chicago on the J., M. & I. train that passed through Indianapolis at midnight. Mr. Carter expressed himself as thoroughly satisfied with the outcome of events.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN LEAGUE. The Meeting Yesterday Productive of Good to the Party-Kentucky Hospitality.

Staff Correspondence of the Indianapolis Journal. LOUISVILLE, May 10.-Probably never before have Republicans "had everything their own way" in Kentucky. But they have it just now. Louisville is theirs, and anything they want and don't see they are invited to ask for. The freedom of all the privileges of Kentucky's great race course, invitations here and pleadings to go there, a general distribution of old Kentucky bourbon that "has been 'round Cape Horn," all these and countless little courtesies have been freely extended to the Republican visitors, with inquiries if there is anything more that can be done for them. The local Democratio newspapers, it is true, have distorted some of the facts and made believe of dissensions in some instances where there were none, but that was politics. the average Democratio newspaper. This vigilant and thoughtful hospitality has done much toward making the great gathering of Republicans the success it is proving. There are fully ten thousand visitors in the city, and nine-tenths of them are new men; not the faces of the politicians one has been in the habit of meeting at every political gathering for years, but fresh blood, younger men, who are eager to take up the banner of Republicanism and carry it forward to

The meeting of the National Republican League, this morning, produced an impression distinctly good. The big McCauley Theater was packed to the doors, and all through it there was a degree of political enthusiasm prevalent to which Kentuckians, with their one-sided politics, are entirely unaccustomed. More notable, even, than the address of Mr. Clarkson or Colonel Cowan was the brief but vigorous speech of Augustus E. Wilson, the young Republican leader of the Fifth Kentucky district, which brought the convention to its feet half a dozen times. The evening mass meeting brought out a vast The meeting of the National Republican evening mass meeting brought out a vast crowd of people, Democrats as well as Re-publicans, and again the Kentuckians were given an example of enthusiasm that surprised them.

There has been during the day something of a lull in the contest for the presidency of the league. Things have settled down in such a manner as to leave Tracey, of Illinois, a pretty nearly clear field. Mr. Rand, of Milwankee, this morning received Rand, of Milwaukee, this morning received a telegram from Senater Spooner, of Wisconsin, stating that it would be impossible for him to accept the office. This afternoon some of Mr. Clarkson's admirers have been working for his re-election, but bis technical that he could not take the office again has been generally accepted in good faith, and it is probable that he will set on the movement. sit on the movement.

Proceedings in Detail. Louisville, May 10.—Beatiful women, beautiful flowers and the ever beautiful stars and stripes were the attractions which greeted the National Republican League when it entered Macauley's Theater to open its annual convention today. And to make things more attractive, if possible, Louisville's best band played a half dozen or so of national airs while the delegates were filing into the theater. If any one of the thirty-three delegations which marched into the theater was lacking in enthusiasm it was at once supplied with an abundance of it. No man or no delegation could long remain in such an atmosphere without soon being materially affected by it. The beautiful women-"God bless them," as the native and a warm debate was at once aroused.

The resolution was the outcome of a feeling that has been growing in the party for the past decade that the South, which is able to do nothing whatever for in such a way as to set off the beauties of the women and the flowers. A large vase of lilies surmounted the president's stand. while on either side were immense stands of flowers. Portraits of the illustrious men of the party, including Lincoln, Blaine and Garfield, were suspended above

It was 11 o'clock before the last delega-tion was seated, and then President Clark-son, of the league, called for order and an-nounced that the Rev. Dr. John B. Heywood would invoke the blessing of the Almighty upon the convention. Mrs. J. Ellen Foster, president of the Woman's Republican Association, was escorted to the platform as soon as Dr. Hey-wood had concluded his prayer, and her arrival was greeted with a storm of applause. Col. Andrew Cowan, a member of the local Republican League, then introduced Mayor Henry S. Tyler, who welcomed the delegates. "In the name of the city." he said, "I extend to you the freedom of the city. We welcome you.
You will find the latchstring
always out, and you will be heartly received wherever you may go, while you remain our guests." The Mayor was heartily applauded both when he came on the stage and when he finished speaking.

Col. D. Crawford, president of the Ken-tucky State League, was next introduced and welcomed the visitors in behalf of the State. He said the delegates were not only the guests of the city of Louisville, but of the entire Blue-grass State. In the course of his remarks he referred to the fact that in this State were over one thousand Republicans who had cast their vote for Abraham Lincoln. At the mention of Lincoln's name the entire audience, delegates and lookers-on, arose and cheered most enthusiastically.

President Clarkson next introduced A. E. Wilson, who welcomed the league in behalf of the Republicans of Kentucky. He said that, while the Mayor had delivered to the visitors the key of the city, he would deliver the keys of Kentucky Republican hearts. Continuing, he said that sectionalism as to the North and South was fast dying out. The bloody shirt, about which so much had been said, was a ghest of the Southern proscriptionist. In con-clusion, he said that the first Republican League ever organized in the country was organized in Louisville. It was an organization for the sowing of Republican principles. It was the fault of the Republican party that the South had been so solid for the Democracy so long.

PRESIDENT CLARKSON'S ADDRESS. Colonel Cowan presented President Clarkson with a gavel made of nineteen different kinds of wood, all grown in Kentucky. When the latter arose to respond he was greeted with a storm of applause. He was quite ill yesterday. and for a time it was feared that he would not be able to attend the convention today. Mr. Clarkson thanked Colonel
Cowan and the Republicans of the
State on assuming the chair, and
formally called the convention to order.
The call of the convention was read and
the roll call of States called. Thirty-three
States responded as having delegations pres-States responded as baving delegations pros-

ent. This over President Clarkson arose and delivered his annual address. He said

We meet here to-day in the name of the Republicanism of Lincoln, Grant and Blaine. This is the Republicanism whose eternal word is human liberty. It is fighting Republicanism, and all the world loves a man or party that believes enough in its own cause to fight for it. For ten years the transition has been toward younger men and different methods in party management. To-day a man must be gained at his home before he goes to the polls. Mr. Blaine, earliest of our leaders, saw the new demand for a more diffused or structural form of party organization. He foreshadowed the league form of organization and the coming of the young men. With the coming of the rule of the younger men let us

tion and the coming of the young men. With the coming of the rule of the younger men let us hope that we shall have a party of greater courage in cardinal things and a larger tolerance in minor things. A majority of the voters of the United States are Republicans on the real Republican issues. Too many voters have been alienated by what might be called intolerance of morality. Let us make the platform so broad that any man, native or foreign born, of any church, may find a welcome place in our ranks. Thus we shall gain new votes and elements.

As we begin here to day the march of victory in 1896 we have neither complaints, nor apologies, nor explanations to make for the defeat of last year. We have had a Domocratic President and a Democratic Congress sixty days, and Cleveland has hauled down the American flag, where Harriron and the Republicans ran it up in the name of liberty on the Sandwich Islands. He and his Secretary of the Treasury have already frightened the business world and created uneasiness and fear, where safety and prosperity ruled before. They have shown an adverse balance of foreign trade in the last four months of \$80,000,000, as against a favorable balance of \$70,000,000 in the first four months of Harrison's administration. son's administration.

we go into this conflict to maintain our old principles with undiminished faith, favoring the rights of men, protection to American workingmen and American interests. The Republican League comes to Kentucky to deny the charge that there is a revival of sectionalism and the "bloody shirt," and to prove that it is false. We come to say that the negro question has become merged in the larger one of equal rights of all parties. We come to prove that the Democratic party has so far surrendered to the Republican position on the equal rights of all parties as to admit that the negro has the right to vote or hold office if he will act with the Democratic party. When the Democratic party thus accepts the negro as a voter it can no longer challenge the right of the Republican party to do the same. Public the Republican party to do the same. Public opinion as to the negro is rapidly dividing. The Democratic party has ceased the cry that he is an animal and not a man. The cry of ignorance no longer holds against the negro race alone. The negro of slavery days is Republican. The new negro, like the young white man, will make his own terms with the existing politi-cal parties. The South has already injured itself on this line more than it can recover in generations. In teaching its young people dishonesty in politics it has been logically teaching them dishonesty in all things. Of the millions of immigrants who come to America all seem to know that political liberty in some States of the South is for Democrats only. On the laboring men of Northern cities begins to fail the greater injury of the injustice toward the Southern negro. This comes in the menace of the degraded and cheap labor into which the Democratic party has forced the black man. Already some of the large manufactories in the North, with whom skilled and free labor is struggling for fair wages, are substituting this cheap labor from the South for the skilled men. As to money and banking the country will depend on the Republican minority in Congress for defense from threatened harm, Bimetallism will, defense from threatened barm. Bimetallism will, of course, be maintained by Republicans, and the sagacity of the Republican minority in Congress will doubtless provide, with the aid of conservative Democrats, some prevision in substitution for the Sherman act which will preserve a continued parity in the value of coined gold and silver. Neither the extreme Eastern view

that would force this country to a gold basis or the view that would make money dearer and all other property cheaper will solve the problem or save the country. This is a silver-producing Na-tion, and our money should be of gold, silver and paper, every dollar of which should be as good as the other, and the volume of safe money kept sufficient for the demands of our ex-panding pation. If our hapking system can be panding nation. If our banking system can be extended to the smaller towns so as to give the solvent farmer the ready benefit of his credit and as low a rate of interest as the business man is given, and if changes can be made in city banking so as to give the solvent workingman as low a rate of interest as business men have, very much good will have been attained. The question of smaller banks nearer the people is not a small one, however much the large money centers may decry it. The views which are given are my own, and neither the Republican party nor any faction in it can be held responsible for them. As the Republican party is the only one that has ever been able to legislate successfully for the protection of American labor, has the time not come for it to consider whether it cannot do

so still for the benefit of the business welfare and social life of the great masses? The league clubs could find no more interesting or profitable question to discuss or investigate than the co-operative system. Factories of all kinds, dairies, farms, railroads and banks are testing it, and find increased profits to themselves as well as larger rewards to their employes. Arbitra-tion and conciliation should be encouraged. Another theme for discussion is the growing question of better roads in America, and, still another, the political rights of women. No subect could be more interesting for investigation and discussion than this. Let us make a door so open and so wide that every voter may come in. Let us strike down and repudiate any aristocracy of action, or prejudice of action, as was shown in the course of a social-political club, in New York, a few weeks ago, in refusing admission to a splendid young American because of race or religious prejudices. I hope to see this conven-tion, while standing brayely for the spirit of Americanism in an as notice functions and ambitions, disown that act and denounce it as being unworthy this country and of the Republican party. Make the gates of the Republican party

wide enough for the Republican party. It took an hour for President Clarkson to complete his address. The closest attention was given him throughout, and at frequent intervals he was loudly applauded. This was especially so when he referred to granting women the right of

When the applause following President Clarkson's address had subsided it was announced that each delegation would be allowed one representative on each of the several committees. Chairman Tiffany. of the committee on league work, read his report, in which he told of the progress that had been made by the league during the last year, and made suggestions for advancing the cause of Republicanism by means of the National Republican League. It was then announced that there would be no session of the convention in the afternoon, that the delegates might attend the Kentucky Derby.

Dr. Henry B. Blackwell, of Boston, submitted the following resolution on the

woman's suffrage question. Whereas, Political justice, impartial liberty and equal rights for all are the foundation prin-ciples of the Republican party; and Whereas, All persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof are citizens of the United States and of the States in which they reside; therefore, Resolved. That we reaffirm our national plat-

form of 1872 and 1892—"The Republican party is mindful of its obligations to the loyal women of America for their noble devotion to the cause of freedom. Their admission to wider spheres of usefulness is viewed with satisfaction; we demand the ballot for every citizen of the United States, North and South, irrespective of race, color or

When the clerk had finished reading there was loud applause. A delegate from Montana called for three cheers, and they were given with great vehemence. The resolution was then referred to the committee on resolutions. The convention adjourned at 11 o'clock until to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock.

The special committee on the place and date for the next meeting of the league tonight selected Denver. The convention will be called for the second Wednesday in May, 1894. Milwaukee and Omaha were the contestants for the honor.

INDIANA DELEGATION. Futile Effort to Induce It to Take a Hand

in the Presidential Contest.

Staff Correspondence of the Indianapolis Journal. Louisville, May 10.—The first mistake in any direction made by any Indiana people was made to-night, when a caucus was called at 7 o'clock, with no definite purpose stated. When it assembled, Secretary Millikan, unaware of the fact that Senator Spooner had declined to be considered for the presidency of the league, offered a motion that a committee be appointed to call upon the Wisconsin delegation and ask it to present Spooner's name. This motion stood no chance of passing, for the feeling in the delegation is heavily against Indiana's taking sides among the candidates or seeking to bring in a new one. However, G. W. Petchell, of Union City, and C. W. Stivers, of Liberty, took it to mean an effort to step on the Clarkson boom they were nursing in the delegation, and curtly announced their intention of voting for Clarkson whether the metion of voting for Clarkson whether the motion passed or not. J. A. Heminway, of Booneville, re-marked that he would vote for no man who injected personalities into his public [Continued on Second Page.]

MR. BISSELL'S LATEST RULE

Fourth-Class Postmasters Virtually Placed Under the Civil-Service Law.

No More Changes to Be Made Except to Fill Vacancies Caused by Death, Resignation or Removal on Serious Charges.

Nothing Yet Done in the Case of Postmaster Thompson, of Indianapolis.

Blount's Appointment as Minister to Hawaii Announced-Argument in the Chinese Cases -Ruling as to Free Delivery Postoffices.

BISSELL STRIKES TERROR.

Rule That Will Keep Many Republican Fourth-Class Postmasters in Office.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, May 10 .- If Postmastergeneral Bissell can enforce a rule which he proclaimed late this afternoon, then Axman Maxwell may as well lay away the ax, and the guillotine will be only a memory. To-day Congressman Beltzhover, of Pennsylvania, called upon Mr. Bissell with the chairman of one of the regular county organizations. They submitted a list of postmasters for the fourth-class postoffices in the county, and asked the immediate removal of the Republicans. They preferred a perfunctory charge of offensive partisanship. To their amazement Mr. Bissell refused to accede to their demands. He told fourth-class postmaster would be removed unless it was distinctly proved, not that he was merely a Republican, but that he was incompetent, or that he had offensively obtruded his politics, and that he had on that account become undesirable to a majority of the patrons of the office. Nor would a charge of incompetency be considered unless it was fully proved. Mr. Bissell went further and added that this rule applied to all fourth-class postmasters, regardless of the term of service. Mr. Beltzhover protested, claiming that such a rule, if carried out, would practically put the fourth-class postmasters under the civil-service rules. Mr. Bissell agreed with him, and stated that hereafter fourth-class postmasters would be appointed only to fill vacancies caused by death, resignation or

removal on serious charges fully sustained.

This new rule of Mr. Bissell has spread consternation among all Congressmen in the city. They are unwilling to believe that Mr. Cleveland will permit Mr. Bissell to adhere to it. They claim that it is a virtual surrender to the civil-service mugwumps, who have all along demanded this very rule of removal of fourth-class post-masters. The civil-service refermers are correspondingly jubilant, and claim that it is the most magnificent victory civil-service reform has achieved in years.

MR, THOMPSON'S CASE,

Voorhees Not Yet Successful in Securing the Removal of the Indianapolis Postmaster.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, May 10.—Senator Voorhees called on Postmaster-general Bissell to-day in regard to the removal of Postmaster Thompson, of Indianapolia, but secured no definite promise of immediate action. The department has as yet taken absolutely no action in the matter. President Cleveland, though he has been importuned by Senator Voorhees almost daily, has not yet even called for the papers, so that certainly some time must elapse before final action can be taken. There are now at the House, ready for Mr. Cleveland's action, the papers in thirty-five postoffice cases. week ago a batch of some twenty-five cases were sent to the White House, and these have been disposed of day after day by Mr. Cleveland. Among the thirty-five still at the White House on which action may be expected every day, are the Evansville and the Rock-

Postmaster-general Bissell is unwilling to discuss the Indianapolis case, further than the mere statement that the office has been in Republican hands more than four years, and that, therefore, there should be no complaint. Mr. Thompson was ap-pointed June 4, 1891, to succeed Mr. Wailace, who had been appointed March 19, 1889. As Mr. Wallace's term would have expired nearly two months ago, and as Mr. Thompson's term would not expire until June, 1895, the Democratic officials at the office hold that they are justified in putting the office into Democratic hands under any pretext.

port offices. Both the present postmasters

may expect to be removed within a few

days, as the mere charge of partisanship is

BLOUNT'S APPOINTMENT,

It Was Hurriedly Decided on at a Cabinet Meeting-Bissell's First Assistant. WASHINGTON, May 10 .- The President has appointed James H. Blount, of Georgia, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Hawaiian

Islands, succeeding John L. Stevens. Mr. Blount's commission bears date of yesterday, and it will be sent to him by the next mail for Honolulu. The fact that Mr. Blount will be transferred from the post of special commissioner to make report on the advisability of annexing the Hawaiian Islands to the United States to the position of minister was announced in these dispatches last night, and since the announcement was made it has come to be understood that the change was decided on at the Cabinet meeting yesterday. A report from Mr. Blount, mailed in Honolulu during the last week in April came to during the last week in April, came to Secretary Gresham yesterday morning, and was taken by him to the Cabinet meeting. Owing to the confidential character of the report its contents are kept secret, but it is presumed that it contained such information that the President determined to lose no time in commissioning a new minis-

ter to succeed Mr. Stevens.

Frank H. Jones, of Springfield, Ill., was to-day appointed First Assistant Postmaster-general, vice H. Clay Evans, resigned. He is a native of Springfield, Ill., and is thirty-nine years of age. He was graduated from Yale in the class of '75, and immediately took up the study of law. Since his admission to the bar he has been engaged in the active practice of his profes-sion. He was a member of the last Il-linois General Assembly from the Springfield district. Mr. Jones is the president of the League of Democratic Clubs of Illinois and was a delegate to the last Democratio national convention. Mr. Jones has been selected to deliver the oration on the occasion of the dedication of the Illinois State buildings at the world's fair on the 18th

The following appointments were also made by the President to-day: Stephen P. Condon, of Tennessee, to by mar-shal for the United States for the Eastern dis-Edward C. Russell, of Oregon, to be appraiser of merchandise, district of Willamette, in the

states of Oregon and Washington. Erastus D. Fenner, of Louisiana, to be special examiner of drugs, medicines and chemicals in the district of New Orleans. Edwin Myers Gilkeson, of West Virginia, to be collector of internal revenue for the district of West Virginia.

IN BEHALF OF CHINESE, Lawyer Choate Assails the Constitutionality

of the Geary Exclusion Act. WASHINGTON, May 10.-The special secsion of the Supreme Court, to-day, to hear arguments upon the constitutionality of